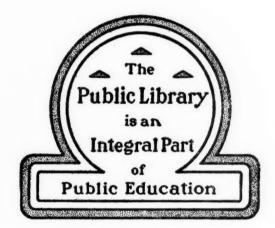
# Public Libraries



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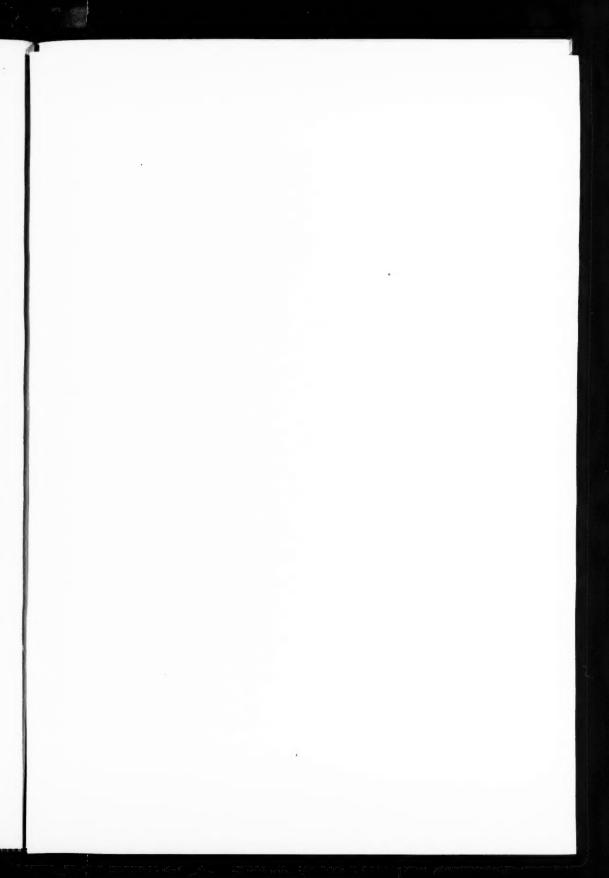
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## **Public Libraries**

A monthly publication devoted to the advancement of library work

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## J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY PUBLISHERS PHILADELPHIA

## **Public Libraries**

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 14

November, 1909.

No. 9

#### The Opportunity of the Library Assistant\*

Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute school of library science, Brooklyn

The work of "bringing to the individual the book that belongs to him," the book that will best meet his need for information, fit his intellectual capacity, satisfy his desire for recreation, stimulate his interest in his work, the book that is neither too superficial nor too learned, too sophisticated nor too simple, that work of connection between the man and the book is very largely in the hands of the general library assistant. The librarian can study the community as a whole and select the books to meet its many collective needs, books for engineers, for teachers, for lovers of science, for the home-maker, for all the different kinds of people with their varied interests and occupations, but his efforts will fall very short of realizing the ideal of "bringing to all the people the books that belong to them" unless the desk assistant is alive to her opportunity, and, with a human interest in and understanding of the individuals who come to the library on the one hand and some firsthand knowledge of books and real love for them on the other, makes the proper adjustment between them. The responsibility is so great and the opportunity so limitless that one would shrink from assuming a position that involved so much except that the assistant finds in it the daily opportunity of fitting herself the better to meet its demands. I believe

that there is no kind of work, for women at least, that presents such opportunities both for service and for growth, and it is on this latter aspect of the library assistant's opportunity that I want to dwell this afternoon.

There are many possible motives for taking up library work, but there are only two that will carry one far in it and will give one any measure of genuine satisfaction-these are love of books and love of people, and of the two, the former is the more indispen-The love of books without a love for people gives a type of librarian useful as a collector, a bibliographer, a clerical worker, one that may serve a useful purpose in the machinery of a large library, but the lover of mankind who is not also a lover of books would better serve the race in some other capacity than that of librarian.

So I will take it for granted that you are all of you in greater or less degree readers, that you have found a pleasure in the printed page, that even courses in English and required supplementary reading have not quenched. You have perhaps read when the sense of an unlearned algebra lesson lent an added zest to Jane Eyre, even maybe you have practiced scales with one of Scott's novels on the music rack as I often did. I fear the schools of New York are more vigorous and insistent than those in the small town of my youth, and that the stolen pleasures of reading just for the fun of it have not been enjoyed by you to your heart's content, but I trust the "roots of sin are there." And you are now entering

<sup>\*</sup>Part of a talk given to the training class of the New York public library.

a work where your former faults will be imputed to you for righteousness and where your acquaintance with books, all sorts of books, will be your greatest asset; from now on one of your chiefest duties to yourself and to your work will be to enlarge your acquaintance in every possible way. And if you have this desire, you will not

find lack of opportunity.

There is, of course, a right way and a wrong way in this as in everything else, and I do not advocate retiring to a distant corner with a new novel to the neglect of the day's work, but every book you handle may be made to help. You may not remember its author and title the first time you see it, but even a glance may make an impression, that repeated once or twice leaves you with the knowledge that such and such an author wrote this or that book. Always think of a book as a book and as a certain kind of book, not as a thing to be put in a certain place according to a number-Green's History of England, not 942-G73h. In counting the circulation, think what and how many books of essays or poetry have been taken out, not what is the 800 circulation. You have to know the classification of course in order to find books quickly, but don't get into the habit of thinking of books in that mechanical Straightening books on the shelves and inventory-taking may similarly be made of educational value if the author, title and subject are considered and not simply the call number, and the practice may become instinctive and interfere but little with the immediate efficiency of the work, while adding greatly to your real efficiency in the long run.

Even the drudgery of mending may be enlivened by considering it as an opportunity to add to your store of book knowledge. A glance through a volume in search of loose illustrations and torn pages may reveal the fact that the edition of Jane Austen, published by Dutton, has colored illustrations and would be an attractive one to offer an uncertain reader, or that Eight Cousins was published in volume — of St Nicholas, and the next time you can't find a copy of the former you will look for the latter.

Get into the habit too of noticing the publishers of books. "I am a librarian and nothing relating to books is foreign to me," is a good motto for everyone of us. Knowledge of the standing and specialties of the leading publishers are among the things that should belong to you. There is but little on this subject in print unfortunately, but you can learn by observation what publishers' books are well printed on good paper and better bound than those of other publishers, and, of more importance, which ones can be depended on to come up to a very high standard of literary as well as moral excellence. Publishers are a very important factor in the book world and yet the average reader or even library worker too infrequently realizes that fact.

What can one get from a cursory five minutes' glance at a book? Even the busiest can snatch five minutes or so for a premeditated and more thorough examination of a book than the incidental glance in the course of one's daily work. In five minutes or so, one should read first of all the title page, which often defines clearly the scope of the book; that seems obvious, and yet I often see people looking a book through for information that a glance at the title page would show plainly was not to be found in it. The author's name is often followed by fine print, setting forth his connection with educational institution, learned society, his authorship of other books, perhaps on the same or allied subjects, all of which helps to give an impression of his qualifications to deal with the subject. The publisher's name may add to or detract from the impression. If the work be on nature by an unknown writer, but be published by Doubleday, you may be fairly sure that it will be han-

dled in a popular way, but yet be true and reliable. Notice the date, and also over the page the copyright date. the book published in 1908 claims on the title page to be a new edition, but has not been copyrighted recently, you know the title page is pretending to a youth and freshness that will not bear If the book contains new inspection. material, it will be recopyrighted. dedication is sometimes significant; if dedicated by permission to some man of note who is an authority on the subject, it gives a certain weight to the The preface should be looked through, it will often explain the author's aim, the scope of the book and the class of reader for whom it is intended. The table of contents may reveal much or little of the argument of the book, but it will usually show the range of topics covered, and the fact that it has or has not an index is always significant as to the care bestowed upon the book, and in some subjects-history, biography, etc.-the absence of an index is damaging.

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A little practice of this kind will bring the ability to form quickly a good working impression of a book. That ability is most important in reference work. You have studied some of the most important reference books, I am told, but after all, necessary as it is to know the dictionaries and encyclopedias well, how they are arranged, what ground they cover, what kinds of information can be found in them, the great majority of questions that come to any library can be better answered by some book or magazine article than by the so-called reference books, and you must have this ability to tell quickly what book will answer the inquiry. To send away an inquirer unsatisfied when perhaps the information wanted is really obtainable if one only knew how to get at it, gives one a humiliating sense of inadequacy. The encyclopedia may sometimes be depended on as a sort of first aid, a sop, while real help is obtained elsewhere, but the assistant

whose prowlings among the shelves has taught her that books of travel often contain much information about the fauna of a country and who finds material on the yak as food that is not in any zoology or natural history, in Svend Hedin's work on Thibet or who goes to American essays for information about birds in Mexico contained in a book of Torrey's essays, feels a glow of satisfaction that is reward enough

for effort expended:

It may seem that this outside information about books, knowledge of author and title and a general impression of what they are about, is a very superficial sort of thing, and I do not, while emphasizing its importance, want to give the impression that it is a substitute for a personal reading of all the books as one can read with enjoyment, of one's own personal reading I will speak in a moment, but I cannot leave the subject of this outside knowledge of books without another word as to its value as part of your equipment. The memories of all who have worked in the circulating department of a library are full of the, to us, amusing mistakes of borrowers who ask for books by perverted titles, who transfer the titles of one author to another regardless of copyright. It is funny, but it would be serious, if the assistant had not the knowledge and wit to guess what was wanted. I have sometimes thought if the readers of our libraries got together and compared notes they might be able to support a funny column at our expense, and that would have for us its tragic aspect. Indeed I sometimes wonder, from tales I hear, that Life has neglected this field so long. I almost think it might do us good as a profession to have our failings shown Humiliating as it might be, we would at least realize more fully than we do that the public expect us to know about books and that from the standpoint of the public that is our reason for being. Classification, cataloging, all the technical detail of library administration they take for granted, or ignore, but they expect and they have a right to expect us to know books. Our ignorance of them will surely find us out, and it will cost the library reputation

and popularity.

All libraries that give entrance examinations for admission to their staff make knowledge of literature one of the requirements and ask questions about authors and titles, but I hope to see libraries laying much more stress than has been done so far as I know in the past, in the examinations for promotion, on the gain made by the assistant in a knowledge of books, questions such as

Which of Trollope's novels are included in the Barchester series?

Name five or six stories you would give a boy to wean him from Henty.

What authors would you give a tired teacher who asked for some "out-of-door poetry"?

Mention some authentic and yet entertaining books on the life of the Greeks and Romans that would interest high school students.

What were probably meant by the follow-

ing?
Arousing of Helen.
Balzac's Decameron.
End-of-my-own by Israel.
Vanity Fair, by Ben Hur.
Romance of one hundred rose-leaves.
A man traveller.
Romance of destiny, by Vesser.

Such questions as these I submit would be at least as fair a test of the assistant's value to the library as questions showing her knowledge of library

technique.

It would be an excellent thing if each one of us conducted a sort of self-examination every evening as to the book-knowledge gained day by day. It is an encouraging thing about any such effort, steadily persisted in, the separate bits of information accumulate imperceptibly into a body of knowledge that finally and by a process unconscious to ourselves becomes judgment.

To reach this end requires not only an open-minded readiness to perceive and use the opportunities that are possible without interfering with the daily

work, but it means a willingness to employ some of one's own time also in browsing among the shelves, dipping in here and there, in glancing over the current periodicals and in reading book The very fact that one is free to do this or not, that one is one's own task-master and that we are ourselves the gainer or loser if we do it or leave it undone, should be the greatest possible stimulus to such effort. We have the chance, and it is up to us to use it. We can grow daily in intelligence, in culture, doing our work in such a way as to gain a rich by-product of book-knowledge, or we can do it mechanically, grudging our time and making drudgery of our work. can cultivate an interest in books, a feeling for them that will make every handling of them pleasurable, or we can treat them as if they were wooden dummies to be labeled, numbered, put in rows by numbers, taken down by number, handed out and replaced by number, and though we acquire much expertness in all this, great accuracy and speed, the soul of librarianship is not in us, its joys are not for us and its rewards will not be ours.

If we wish to be librarians in reality we must, in addition to this utilization of the by-products of work, expect to spend much of our own time in reading. Indeed I had better have said we must desire to spend much of our own time in reading, must will to spend much of our own time in reading. The things that we feel are indispensable, we do whatever else is left undone. That a librarian should find it impossible to go very often to the opera or to attend afternoon teas, or to see all the picture exhibitions, is conceivable, if more or less regrettable, but that a librarian should have no time to read is a reflection either on her or on the library. No institution should so use the energies of normal healthy people as to leave no margin of time and strength for legitimate growth and development outside the day's work.

Not to be misunderstood on this point, I must say just here that I feel very strongly that a librarian needs to have interests outside of her professional life and of her books. The more she is interested in philanthropy or pictures, in civic movements or in education, the better for her and the better in the long run for her work, but fundamentally the librarian must be a

reading person.

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Now, what shall she read? It may be useful to divide her reading into professional reading and personal reading, though that is a distinction that it is not always easy nor desirable to preserve, and I am very certain that the attempt to divorce wholly the personal and professional sides of our lives is a mistake. Everything that is good for us personally must enrich our professional life, and the elimination of the personal from our professional relations tends toward a dry officialism that is of all things the most blighting to our work. But there are certain books and magazines that we should read because we ought to know about the history, the problems, the personnel of our profession. As we know more we will enjoy this sort of reading the more, but we should all feel such a professional responsibility toward library literature as will impel us to become familiar with it.

Miss Bacon said in article in New York Libraries on librarian's reading: "You must read the literature of your profession whether you like it or not, only if you don't like it, you better not have gone into the profession." The two leading library periodicals each of us should read monthly, and all library workers in New York should read New York Libraries, the quarterly publication published in the interest of the libraries of the state by the University of the State of New York. Then there are some articles that I wish everyone entering upon library work might be required to read. We give them to each class at the Pratt library school to read during the two weeks of preliminary practice work before the beginning of the first term. These are

The mission and missionary of the book by J. N. Larned. In N. Y. University-Regent's report, 1896, p. 90; also in his books "Culture" and "Character."

The function of the library by Mrs S. Fairchild. Public Libraries 6:527, 1901. The history of the library movement in the United States by J. L. Harrison. In New England Magazine, 10:707, 1894.

The modern library movement. Public

LIBRARIES, 13:197, 1908.

The national library problem today by Dr E. C. Richardson, Library Journal, v. 30, conference number p. 3, 1905.

In one's professional reading should be included at least one book review a week-The Saturday Times supplement is the most available for New Yorkers, The Nation and the Dial are the more valuable. I should like to add to this a daily newspaper. No one can do reference work who does not know the events and subjects of daily interest, which quickly reflect themselves in demands at the library. The fight against the rules of the House of Representatives is sure to lead to requests for information about the rules; that demand can be anticipated and prepared for. Governor Hughes' fight for direct primaries will produce a whole crop of debates, note articles pro and con in the papers and magazines as they come If you find you have omitted the daily newspaper, then make a point of reading the Outlook's or the Independent's weekly summary of news or the Sunday Tribune's Talks with a busy man.

But what of the books the assistant should read for information, for recreation and for the good of her soul? Is it best to follow a definite course consisting of the standard literature, or to lay out a well-balanced plan, so much history, biography, science, travel, fiction, ethics? Or is it best to be guided by one's own taste and inclination, or what that often amounts to, by chance? If you are a natural reader, the sort who devours every printed page that has come your way, who would rather

read directories than not read, you need no advice from me, all's grist that comes to your mill and you can be trusted to find your own without help. But if you feel lost in the sea of books, if you want to use your limited reading time to the best advantage, it will be well to get advice from someone who knows you and your needs and who is also widely read, someone who is fitted to be a physician of books, a doctor of letters. The prescription should fit the patient.

Try yourself with the great works of literature. Don't be afraid to do that, they may fit more nearly than you would have supposed, but don't force yourself to read (even for the sake of finishing something once begun) books that you do not find interesting, you won't get anything from them. Don't be discouraged, however, because you do not like them, you may some day, and it is a source of great joy to find that you have grown up to an author whom you once found dull.

It is a good plan to keep a list of the things you want to read, it is a great resource and prevents many a weary searching of the shelves for something to read, which frequently results in a purposeless and profitless selection.

It is part of the opportunity of the library assistant that her personal reading should be full, rich, well-rounded, that she is constantly led into wider interests by glimpses of attractive books on subjects that had not before appealed to her. There is no reason for her being narrow, crude, ignorant, except failure to apprehend and use the opportunity that is hers.

The maintaining of Consistency must always be a bad reason to give for any act or opinion: if a principle or measure is right, that surely is reason enough for supporting it; if wrong, surely the being in the wrong yesterday is a bad reason for being wrong today. Special Library Training

Anna May Price, University of Illinois library school, Urbana

"A librarian should be a profound theologian, also have vast literary acquisitions, an exact and precise knowledge of all the arts and sciences, great facility of expression and exquisite politeness." These are the words of Abbé Cotton des Houssayes on assuming a position of librarian at the Sorbonne in 1780.

Altogether too few librarians today have the same high ideal of their necessary qualifications. It is also true that the great number of small libraries and the proportionately small salaries neither demand nor can afford so varied a

scholarship in the librarian.

Technical training, which teaches the systematic arrangement of books, how to make a complete catalog and skill in the use of indexes and bibliographies, can be made to eke out what Cotton des Houssayes would have called a meager scholarship, and to increase the facility in assisting the public to find what it wants.

For well-established schools where such training may be acquired one has not far to look. Library training schools are now located in almost all parts of the United States. In the East there are, the New York State library school in the State library of Albany; Pratt institute school for library science, Brooklyn; Drexel institute library school, Philadelphia; Syracuse university library school, Syracuse, and Simmons college school of library science, Boston. For the southern student there is the Carnegie library of Atlanta, library training school. In the middle West there are the Library school of the Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio; the Illinois State library school of the University of Illinois, Urbana, and the Wisconsin library school, conducted by the Wisconsin free library commission at the Madison public library, Madison. An attempt was made by the state legislature

of California to provide for the founding of a library school on the Pacific coast, but the bill failed to pass.\* Most of the above schools have their own peculiar advantages in the relations between the schools and the libraries of the institutions with which they are connected and the opportunities for practical work which they offer. director of the New York State library school is also librarian of the State library, the largest and perhaps the best-organized state library in the country. Its students have the opportunity. of practicing the most precise and exact library methods.

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Pratt institute school of library science offers its students all the advantages of living in the largest city in the United States, as well as the problems presented by the great public libraries and their branches of New York and Brooklyn. It is the center for many publishing houses and book stores. Columbia university also affords practical work for the advanced students.

All of the eastern schools are peculiarly fortunate in being located in the section of the country where libraries have been long established and where they are within easy access to a large number of well-organized libraries. The librarians of these libraries are frequently invited to lecture before the students on different ways and means in library work.

The Western Reserve school, located at the Adelbert college for women, plans for most of its practice work in the main and branch libraries of the Cleveland public library, whose librarian is its dean.

The students of the Illinois library school enjoy the privilege of being a definite part of a large state university. The school has its class and study rooms in the library building and the practice work is done largely in the library, the appropriations for which have been given with the idea of mak-

ing it one of the best university libraries for graduate work. If the school misses the inspiration from the visits and lectures of the well-known eastern librarians, which is so distinct an advantage of the eastern schools, its students share with the other university students in the opportunity to hear many of the most prominent educators called to address the university in single lectures or a series of lectures on literary or scientific subjects.

The latest school to be established, the Wisconsin library school, has the unique position of being conducted under the auspices of one of the older and well-developed library commissions, which has served as a model and inspiration to all the newer commissions. In collaboration with a number of public libraries throughout the state the school arranges for student practice work in these libraries in special training for the administration of small libraries.

Aside from the differences in the advantages of location between the schools for library training there is also a difference in the entrance requirements, tuition, length of course and degree or certificate earned with the completion of course of study. They might be classed in three different groups; first, those which admit only students with college education, offer a two years' course and grant a degree; second, those which for entrance select by examination from applicants who have had a high school education or its equivalent, offer a one-year course and give a certificate; third, those schools which combine academic with technical studies.

In the first group are the New York and Illinois State library schools. The New York school selects from college graduates applying for admission, those which seem to be possessed of those personal qualifications which would make them best fitted for the work. The course covers two years and the tuition for both years is \$100. The qualifications for the second-year work depend on both scholarship and per-

<sup>\*</sup>Later announcements are to the effect that the University of Washington is offering a course in library economy.—ED.

sonal fitness for library work displayed during the previous year. The degree granted on completion of the course is bachelor of library science. Illinois State library school requires credits for the completion of three full years' work in a recognized college or university. The length of the course is two years. The tuition is \$24 per year, with a matriculation fee of \$10. The degree is bachelor of library science. Certain of the library school's cultural courses to the amount of fourteen credits may be elected in the college of literature and arts toward a B. A. degree.

The following schools, Pratt, Drexel, Western Reserve and Wisconsin, all require a high school education or its equivalent and select from applicants by means of examinations, which cover literature, history, general information, current topics and first-year German and French. Wisconsin requires no knowledge of a foreign language, but does demand at least a few weeks of practical experience in a library. Each of these schools offers a one-year course and Pratt an additional year. extra year is not an extension of the general course, so much as a development of different phases of library work. The tuition is \$75 per year for Pratt; \$50 for Drexel; Western Reserve \$100, and Wisconsin \$50. No one of the four schools grants a degree, but will give a certificate on completion of the course.

The Wisconsin library school in 1908 made arrangements with the University of Wisconsin whereby candidates for the B. A. degree in the university may elect in their junior and senior years the entire technical library course with the exception of the field work, which is the practice work in a library and which may be done during the summer months following the junior or senior year. Thus, students may be registered in both schools and at the same time receive a B. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and a certificate from the Wisconsin library school.

This position of the University of Wisconsin is unique in granting credit toward a B. A. degree for purely technical work taken in another school; but it may be considered as a recognition of the cultural value of the training received in schools of library science, especially in view of the late praises given the University of Wisconsin for high standards by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Of the third group of schools, Syracuse offers three different courses; first, a two years' technical course for college graduates, leading to the degree of bachelor of library science; second, a four years' academic and technical course, granting a degree of bachelor of library economy. The third course is purely technical, of two years in length and for which a certificate is given. Students registering in the second and third courses must present the same credits as those entering the philosophical and classical courses in Syracuse university. The tuition for the technical courses is \$30 a semester.

Simmons library school offers two courses. One, a course of one year in technical subjects, with an additional six months' practice in a library, for college graduates. The other is a combination of academic and technical studies covering four years. The tuition for either course is \$100 a year and the degree for both is bachelor of science.

The word technical has been used so far in describing the whole course in library training whether for one or two years. But in the curriculum of each school the courses may usually be divided into purely technical, bibliographical and historical, administrative and practice work.

The technical work deals with the systematic arrangement of books in the library, the making of the catalog and other library records. The bibliographical and historical courses include the study of national trade bibliographies,

bibliographies of special subjects, evaluation of lists of books used as types of certain subjects, the use of reference books, the history of libraries, bookmaking and book printing.

The administrative courses cover subjects such as, plans for library buildings, establishment, organization and government of libraries. The practice or laboratory work is the assignment to each student of a definite part of actual

work in some library.

While all or most of these subjects are to be found in the curriculum of every one of the library schools as above stated, they are not taught or dealt with in each school with the same degree of thoroughness, nor at present is it their aim to do so. For instance, in technical work, New York, Illinois and Pratt in its advanced course teach exact, comparative and detailed methods, as well as modification of the same, for the small libraries, while the Wisconsin and Atlanta schools teach only methods practical for the small library, with special reference to the needs of libraries in their section of the country.

The practice of laboratory work is usually done in the library of the institution with which the school is connected. The main exceptions to this are the Wisconsin school and the second-year students at Illinois. By means of the coöperation of the public libraries of the respectire states the students are sent each to a different library to gain experience in addition to that previously acquired in the libraries of the Madison public library and University of Illinois.

Greater differences than these are to be found in the attention paid by the different schools to the bibliographical and administrative subjects. The New York school puts much emphasis upon its administrative courses and requires each candidate for the B. L. S. degree to present a subject bibliography of his own compilation.

The courses in appraisal of fiction, current topics and study of periodicals

given at Pratt are always spoken of with much appreciation by its students.

Illinois offers exceptionally strong courses in subject bibliography, reference work and public documents.

The Wisconsin ideal is the correlation of all subjects, keeping practical

results constantly in mind.

The special training received in a library school will do much toward making an efficient librarian, but it will not take the place of deficiency of education. The more of a good, general, all-around education a young man or woman has before entering the special school, the more successful will be the results and the greater will be the opportunities to make the library a vital force in the community and the librarian an "agent for the advancement of universal learning," as some two centuries ago, John Durie said he should be.

Notwithstanding the number of students graduating each year from the above-mentioned library schools and to which may be added those taking the course in a number of summer schools, there always seems to be a sufficient number of positions. Indeed, the demand for the well educated, specially trained librarian is increasing.

New libraries are being constantly established, either through beneficent gifts of philanthropists or through the realization of towns and cities of an appreciation of their own needs. A library for every city, town and village in the state is the ideal of the library commissions. The work of the library commissions includes, besides the organization of libraries and the traveling library, work with the institutional libraries and the legislative reference bureau.

Again, there is a growing demand for the trained librarian who is also a specialist in some one line of study, either sociology, economics, the sciences or the mechanical arts and trades. Libraries are constantly being called upon for bibliographical assistance in many

subjects.

Engineers, contractors, manufacturers, are realizing that libraries today exist as much for their interest as for that of the scholar and scientist.

It might seem as though the amount of preparation necessary should warrant a larger salary. Yet the librarian's salary compares more than favorably with that of the teacher's. The vacations are shorter, it is true. hours per day are long and there is always the necessary amount of mechanical work. There are compensations, The work is pleasant and however. The necessary reading of agreeable. books to classify and catalog them properly is a constant source of intellectual stimulus, keeping the mind alert to new perceptions and thoughts along many lines of information.

The greatest compensation, nevertheless, is not the personal one, except that the satisfaction of knowing that one is useful is personal.

#### Those Other Qualifications

Elizabeth L. Foote, instructor New York public library, New York City

Those qualifications which make a foundation on which to place the educational and technical training and to build up the elusive ideal librarian, have been discussed with interesting variations. Here is just another grouping of them. There are qualifications essential in the assistant who meets the public and there are others essential in clerical work, so that for the assistant who must go from one to the other kind of work, the essential qualifications multiply. If then the assistant aspires to administrative duties, what further gifts must be hers? What is it makes the difference between a good library assistant and a good head librarian? A careful study of the lines of work pertaining to the various positions may give a hint of the different talents required. The oft-used phrase, "executive ability," is not defined in the diction-

aries, neither do the indexes give trace of any discussion of it. Melvil Dewey has defined it as the ability to marshal the four m's-men, materials, methods and machinery-all of which together accomplish results. Without force, initiative, clear analytic mental process, quickness of perception, resourcefulness, as well as dignity and authority to command both respect and obedience, one cannot successfully fill an administrative position. Some aspiring persons never realize their limitations. may have all the qualifications that make an excellent assistant and some of those needed in a head and yet lack certain essentials for the latter. the director or trustee who has the selection or promotion to make must be able to ascertain the exact fitness of each applicant. If all those who give recommendations to departing employes would be explicit as to these points, how much more helpful such recommendations would be!

Briefly these personal qualifications may be grouped as follows:

I. Those which make a first impression.

a. Appearance:

- I. An attractive physical bearing, depending upon natural gifts somewhat, but also upon health, mental qualities and moral character. One cannot alter one's features, but attention to the laws of heal h will affect to some extent the color and freshness of the complexion, and the carriage of the body. and moral qualities write themselves in the expression of the face and a beautiful character shines out in the face and beautifies it.
- 2. Nearness and becoming style of dress, including the hair.

b. Manner:

 Courtesy, gentleness, ease.
 Of speech, use of English, etc. Voice: A low pitched, pleasantly modulated voice, without unpleasant c. Voice: or peculiar characteristics, makes a good impression.

2. Those which make a later impression in quality of work.

a. Mechanical: Including deftness, neatness, artistic skill.

b. Clerical. Including accuracy, care, thoroughness.

c. Mental and social: Including tact, intellectual interest and ambition.
 d. Spiritual: The unselfish interest, the

1. Spiritual: The unselfish interest, the "passion for helpfulness."

Those which show ability for higher work:

 a. Reliability: Compounded of conscientiousness, loyally and appreciation of conditions. Gumption (quick perception and discrimination) increases reliability for extraordinary circumstances.

b. Executive ability: Defined above more exactly meaning administrative

ability.

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#### Book Symposium at Lake George

I want to pass on to the readers of Public Libraries the titles of books discussed at the book symposium of the New York State library association, held September 21. The session was conceived and carried out in the spirit of interpretation, not of cold criticism. The report must be a mere skeleton. The spontaneity and enthusiasm with which each speaker introduced one or more of his favorite books must be imagined.

The opening number was Miss Plummer's delightful paper on "The seven joys of reading." It is hoped that it will appear in a literary magazine.

The leader of the Symposium, Mrs S. C. Fairchild, spoke of various translations of the Odyssey, recommending most highly for general use the prose translations by Butcher and Lang and by Professor Palmer. She urged librarians to keep Pope's translation off

the open shelves.

R. R. Bowker spoke in an entertaining way of a group of books on South America, in which he had been interested during a recent journey. He commended as the best recent book "The other Americans," by A. B. Ruhl. He said: "The 'Bulletin of American republics' is practically a monthly record of current information of first importance and value, with excellent maps and good illustrations, and this, with the National Geographical Magazine, should be found even in small libraries."

"The memoirs of Mistral" was presented by Miss Lord, who related an incident of his childhood which she called an allegory, not only of Mistral,

but of every poet.

E. H. Anderson read a sketch of "The memoir of Henry Bradshaw" sent by W. Dawson Johnston, who said that the book made him "a lover of wise and learned librarians." He turns to it again and again "for inspiration and stimulus."

"Human bullets," a true story of the siege of Port Arthur as told by a Japanese soldier, was introduced by Mr Austen of Cornell university.

"Haremlik," by the Greekwoman, Demetra Vaka, was made very attract-

ive by Miss Davis of Troy.

"The coming struggle in eastern Asia," by B. L. Putnam Weale, dealing with the eastern question from the point of view of Russo-Japanese rivalry, was dealt with by Frederick C. Hicks.

Miss Hewins sent an illuminating sketch of one of her favorite novels, "Villette," which was read by Miss

Suthff.

The only book which received an encore was "The Peterkin papers." Annie C. Moore was called back for further quotations from the doings of the Peterkins.

Frank L. Tolman spoke with frank admiration of G. Lowes Dickinson's "Justice and liberty," which, in the form of a dialogue, presents a new variety of socialism.

Another dream of the future, Herbert G. Well's "Modern Utopia," was de-

scribed by Zaidee U. Brown.

Dr A. E. Bostwick spoke of a book which might be called the Utopia of a scientific man, N. S. Shaler's "Man and the earth."

Dr E. C. Richardson said of Carmichael's "History of William Walshe": "There are few books in modern literature that I have so read and enjoyed, and none that I have so often introduced to friends who are sensitive to the delicate and exquisite in literary enjoyment."

Miss Plummer gave an appreciation

of "Marius, the Epicurean."

Mrs Fairchild spoke of G. H. Palmer's "Self-cultivation in English," a little book which gives one an impulse to speak and write better English and which tells how.

Also of Thomas Janvier's "Embassy to Provence," a book of the same spirit

as Mistral's life.

She suggested as a fitting companion piece to "The life of Alice Freeman Palmer," "Carla Wenckebach, pioneer,"

by Margarethe Müller.

Two practical little books said to be worthy of notice were Dr T. M. Prudden's "Dust and its dangers" and E. P. Felt's "Control of household insects."

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

## The Social Opportunity of the Public Library

A reply

The opening paper in Public Libraries for July is a plea for the extension of public library work along a line which, if carried out according to the program of the author of the paper, would conflict with and overlap the work of those welfare agencies now operating in most communities.

The writer of the paper urges the establishment of a "department of social bibliography" in public libraries. As far as my limited comprehension serves me, I understand from the sociologists that sociology, being the study of sosiety, comprises all those agencies which promote or retard the welfare of society. That means everything that affects the health and happiness, morals and ethics, the material and political condition of society. Within its means and ability, therefore, every public 'library is, as such, a "department of social bibliography."

The writer, however, has in mind, apparently, something much more special. What she really proposes is not a bibliography at all, but a social laboratory. There are in New York City,

at the present time, several such laboratories, each collecting current and other material along the lines of its own specific needs. It is necessary to name but a few, viz, The Merchants' Association, the Social Science Bureau, and the Public Service Commission. Each of these institutions requires a trained corps of librarians to keep its special material accessible. That ought to be proof of the futility of a public library attempting a consolidation of these efforts.

To talk of a social bibliography is nonsense. Such a thing is an impossibility. Take even one of the innumerable phases of this subject, Crime. No one library can afford to make or to maintain what would be a bibliography

of crime.

The author of the article in question exhibits the point of view of a person lately come in contact with that most recent obsession of the agitator, viz, local uplift. She makes the mistake. habitual with both amateurs and adepts of this genre, of ruthlessly separating a fact from its bearings and applying it with utter indifference to its adaptability. Of this nature is her citation of the vital statistics of an unnamed library. From the movement in the staff of this library she deduces certain implications. To one even slightly versed in the use of statistical data, the mere record, as this lady gives it, of a certain number of deaths, etc., is meaningless. Many considerations must be taken into account before any intelligent deduction can be drawn from the bald statement, in numbers, of the result of a condition. In this case age, sex, location, length of service, policy of the administration, habits of the decedent, etc., would each be essentially effective evidence.

The misrepresentation of the first paragraph on page 248 of the article in question, is the particular invitation for this contribution. It recites an incident which happened to a Mr Brunère in the central building of the New York

public library. Mr Brunère is reputed to be a public official, and, at the time of the incident, said to have been in search of material on the milk supply system and the welfare of school chil-From the lady's description of Mr Brunère I should say that he belongs to that type of person which thinks straight as a die in its own office, but which, in a library, is hopelessly at sea. Mr Brunère is reported as not having been able to find any material contributing to his knowledge of sanitary milk supply systems. Possibly. however, but fair to record that on June 29, 1909, the catalog of the Astor branch of the New York public library contained a total of 387 entries on Milk, 52 of which related exclusively to public milk supplies and 47 to milk tests. These comprised books, government reports and recent magazine articles in English, French and German.

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The lady's reference to the bulletin of the library is thoughtless and inept. Her selection of the list on Mohammedan law in this connection is but an illustration of the pernicious habitual misrepresentation of the agitator. refrained from making mention of the library's recent list of its material on banking, for instance, a list which had the approval of known authorities. While this subject, truly, is hardly social from the agitator's point of view, it does have a very direct bearing on the welfare of present day, not only New York City, but the entire country. More within the lines of the lady's denunciation is an index to just such material as she quotes Mr Brunère as having been in search of. Eight volumes of this index have been completed and its compilation is made possible only by the liberality of the library she uncomprehendingly misrepresents.

Without going into detail let it be stated that where local conditions are less complex than they are in New York City, a librarian can, with impunity, come more directly in contact with local activities than is possible in

the metropolis. In New York City this attitude of the smaller library is developing through the branch libraries, each of which is meeting its own environment in its own appropriate manner.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to say that neither has undue sensitiveness to criticism nor yet a spirit of harshness occasioned these remarks.

The work of the librarian is in itself so obviously sane and fine, and, within its legitimate limits, offers such unbounded opportunities for disinterested service, that all attempts to instill unrest and to introduce narrowness of vision into it, merit in the writer's estimation only the epithet offensive. The apprehension surely is justified, lest we stray too far away from that which is our work to do, when a New England audience of librarians will seriously accept a proposal to turn public libraries into a combination clipping bureau, newspaper morgue and Rogues' gallery. A. R. HASSE.

#### A Word of Warning

To the editor of Public Libraries:-Two public libraries, both of whom wish their names withheld, have reported to me that a man who claims to be my brother and an employe of the Washington public library has "borrowed" money from them for railway fare to get back to Washington. His favorite amount seems to be \$4, for exactly that sum was secured in 1906 and again this summer. As a matter of fact, my only brother is a physician in Buffalo and he is not likely to be traveling without funds. It is stated that this swindler is well acquainted with librarians and library affairs and has the appearance of a cultivated gentleman. On his reappearance it seems desirable to publish this warning.

George F. Bowerman, Librarian. Public library, District of Columbia. Sept. 29, 1909.

## Public Libraries

Library Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	Publishers
M. E. AHERN -	-		-	-	-	- Editor
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Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post-office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Public Libraries does not appear in August and September and 10 numbers constitute a volume.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

A. L. A. meeting place—Considerable feeling is manifest in some quarters because of the decison to hold the next meeting of the A. L. A. in New York City. It is pointed out that some years ago the A. L. A. abandoned the policy of holding its meetings in cities, and the contrary policy of meeting away from the city has been productive of the greatest satisfaction. One writer asks, "Where has the country meeting failed that we should return to the noise and confusion of the town?"

It seems deplorable that a question of locality should cost so much of the vital energy of the A. L. A., which could well be expended in other direc-Public Libraries would suggest a division of the country into three or four parts by lines running north and south, covering the distance, perhaps, from the Atlantic to Buffalo, from Buffalo to Chicago, from Chicago to Denver, and from Denver to the Pacific coast, ignoring the divisions north and south. By holding the meetings successively in these various regions in turn, all the heart-burnings and anxiety caused by delay in decision, as well as disappointed hopes, might be avoided.

Each section would know when the A. L. A. would meet within its borders, and such preparations could be made as would facilitate the work of the association and bring out the opportunities afforded by the various sections. This plan would seem just and practical and has much in its favor over the present manner of making the decision.

Library troubles-The story of the recent trouble of the Public library of Elwood, Ind., has passed through various versions in numerous newspapers so that the real situation has been considerably obscured, and much misinformation has been started abroad in regard to the matter. The untruthfulness of the statement has increased in direct ratio of the distance of the newspaper from the scene of the trouble, and certain provincial localities have taken occasion to dwell on the mismanagement of the institution, utterly regardless of the facts, the only object manifest in their writings being the attempt to deride an Indiana town. Far from being mismanaged, the Public library of Elwood, Ind., will stand minute comparison with any public library in the country.

Elwood has a \$30,000 Carnegie library with the usual provision of 10 per cent for maintenance. Previous to receiving this there was an association library with a company of stockholders carried on in Elwood. This company turned over its property to the city, reserving a representation of several members on the board of directors.

There is a superfluity of trustees, and undoubtedly here is the source of the trouble which has occurred. It is reported by those connected with the library that the trouble has grown out

of the pique of one of the members of the special board of trustees, who was asked to resign from the board, for reasons which seemed sufficient for those concerned. The lawsuit resulting is evidently a piece of spite work. The ousted member makes the charge that the Carnegie contract is violated, as most of the 10 per cent is spent for salaries, supplies, etc., and not for books.

The library has had first-class librarians from the start, each of whom in succession, because of the excellence of her work, has been asked to take charge of larger libraries at increased salaries. Items from the last published report are given on page 349.

The library and grounds have been well cared for, the public has been well served, and the many demands on the paltry \$3000 a year have consumed it without doubt. That the amount spent from the appropriation for books has not been larger than reported, may be regretted, but the book fund has been increased by private donations and by efforts of the library board to supplement the same, while the other expenses of the library are just as legitimate.

The Public library of Elwood is in good condition, is doing commendable work, and is in no wise subject to the unwarranted criticism and undue notoriety which has been given it through ignorance of the facts.

A New York paper says, "Undoubtedly, the institute has been woefully mismanaged." A deplorable lack of information about library maintenance is here displayed. Three thousand dollars for the maintenance of a library for a town of 15,000 can hardly be called extravagant.

The Elwood library is certainly a shining example of the need of atten-

tion to the adage, "There are always two sides to every controversy."

The cost of library maintenance—It is no longer a mooted question that the 10 per cent maintenance fund required of a community accepting a Carnegie gift falls short of supplying sufficient money to carry on the work of the library properly when it is not supplemented by further appropriations for maintenance. This latter is so seldom done in the smaller cities and towns, that in scores of places the care of the building and the cost of keeping it open consumes so much of the appropriation, that the extension of the work is sadly crippled and the librarian is paid a miserable pittance. A glance through the recent government report will show that a majority of the places having Carnegie buildings, have not advanced beyond the required 10 per cent. A fact that is not so generally known is the amount of the librarians' salaries. From private sources it may be learned that the latter are too frequently below a decent living wage for the class of persons required for library service. For instance, a town which pays the principal of its high school \$1400, pays its librarian \$480. Of course, 'the librarian lives with her parents, and thus these two old persons in very moderate circumstances pay the debt of the town, that it may proudly show a fine building to the rest of the world. This is entirely wrong from every standpoint. and if this is an extreme case, it heads a long line before the normal balance is reached.

While it is plainly true that a better appreciation of the public library is growing, it is equally true that a proper appreciation of the value of a good librarian is not widespread. It therefore behoves those who do understand and who have the power to make others understand, to do so. Librarians are constantly urged by those in authority to give more and better service to the public. It is high time that the public be urged somewhat to return to librarians a just recompense for service rendered.

#### Book Buying

We have found that for transacting a large volume of business the most economical method in the purchase of American books is to secure discounts upon general classes. Eliminating sets and books of special character, which we handle separately, American books are easily classifiable, as, fiction protected for the year of publication; all other fiction; net books during the year of publication; net books after expiration of protection; juveniles, text-books, scientific, and miscellaneous, which includes biography, travel, nature books, etc. Any dealer who desires to secure business is asked to quote the per cent of discount which he will give on each of these classes. Owing to competition and to the volume of business, the rates secured in this manner are very much lower than are obtainable by other methods. Orders are then distributed upon the basis of the lowest rates in connection with the rapidity and accuracy of the service. The submission of title lists to dealers for pricing seems a very slow way of securing books, and the prices obtained are not always indicative of similar charges in the future.-Report of Le Roy Jeffers, head of order department, Brooklyn public library.

#### A Library Meeting?

In the recent report of a library meeting in England, the description of the guests, their raiment and entertainment, rather discounts the efforts of the American body, even allowing for the mythical "canvas-back duck," etc., which never was on board or tray of a librarian, so far as the records show. I wondered if it could be a library gathering, as I read the description, and thought of the tone and coloring of our soirées, and I am sure I never saw any of our lady confrèrés (or is it consœurs?) gowned in pale blue satin "veiled in a tunic overdress of dewdrop white chiffon fringed with silver." Have

you ever reported a "crocus mauve ninon de soie" as seen at Minnetonka or Bretton Woods? How many members of the A. L. A. have adopted the new turban coiffure? This is an important matter, and statistics ought to be available at Chicago headquarters.

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Here are a few extracts from a column and a half description:

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, the Lady Mayoress wearing her chain of office disposed about the corsage of an artistic evening gown of chartreuse green satin, her jewels including a diamond tiara and a diamond pendant of great beauty. Mrs B., in a handsome black toilette sparkling with jet, brought Miss B. and Miss E. B., both wearing beautiful frocks of rainbow effect, the former expressed in pale blue chiffon over white satin with broad opalescent embroideries, and the other in mauve tinted chiffon en tunique and weighted down the left side with a band of nacre sequins; Mrs R. G. B.'s black satin toilette looked well with a corsage bouquet of La France roses, and Mrs P. B. was a pretty matron in a tunic dress of palest mauve ninon done with a broad Greek key embroidery.

Among the lady librarians whose attire dispelled the illusion that a close association with books is incompatible with smart dressing, was Miss F., who had a princesse gown of pale blue satin veiled in a tunic overdress of dewdrop white chiffon fringed with silver. Mrs W. was much admired in yellow evening frock; Mrs K. wore white lace, and Mrs A. came in crocus mauve ninon de soie. Mrs J., in a black toilette sparkling with jet, was escorted by her son; Mrs C. was wearing black chiffon, and Mrs T.'s black lace gown veiled a white taffeta underslip. Mrs S. had a gown of palest pink silk, and her sister, Miss F., was in black satin, the jet bretelles being superimposed on a fold of palest yellow velvet. Mrs J. and Mrs S. both appeared in black evening toilettes; Mrs W. wore white silk; Mrs B. was in sapphire-blue poplin, and Mrs P. came in old rose crepe de chine, Mrs D. wearing bright pink silk striped with white dots.

Only two ladies had adopted the new turban coiffure, Mrs G., who had hers finished with a twist of white tulle, and wore a salmon pink bengaline gown, and Mrs L., whose hair was dressed with a plait, her black satin frock being enriched about the corsage with gold embroideries.

Now, when shall we reach this state? LIBRARIAN.

#### Reinforced Binding Again

Editor of Public Libraries:

I have just read Miss Humphrey's complaint in relation to reinforced bindings in your October issue and hasten to assure her that my experience has been exactly the same as hers, though we live at opposite ends of the conti-In almost every instance the new novels have been on our shelves several weeks before I have discovered that they could have been had in library bindings. In most cases no notice of such bindings has been received from the publishers, though their advertisements come by the thousand, and I know nothing about them until the A. L. A. Booklist dispels my ignorance. As all our new fiction goes on the "two cents a day" shelves, we must have them damp from the press or they will not pay. There can be no question of the economic value of the reinforced bindings (I have yet to see one that needed repairs), and if the publishers would send advance notices to booksellers and librarians and have the books themselves ready promptly, I am sure they would be welcomed in every library from New York to Cali-MARY K. HASBROUCK.

Public library, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

#### The publisher's word

Editor of Public Libraries:

In Public Libraries for October, we note the letters which you give in regard to reinforced bindings. We would like to state that we published our reinforced binding edition of Mrs Wiggs' "Susanna and Sue" and Lindsey's "The severed mantle" this fall simultaneously with the trade edition, and librarians should have been able to obtain this on the date of publication.

We are glad to do all that we can to aid librarians and we have been much gratified by the favorable notices which we have received in regard to our reinforced bindings.

Houghton-Mifflin Company. Boston, Oct. 20, 1909.

#### How the Money Was Spent at Elwood Library

In reply to your question as to our library activities, I beg to state that the number of card-holders in the main library is 1834, in the Frankton branch 134. Our circulation for last year was 32,295 v.

The number of readers using the reference room last year was 13,854. There was an increase of 3 per cent in nonfiction circulation for adults and 8 per cent in the junior.

Small collections of books may be taken by the teachers of the public schools as often as required.

The only extraordinary expense we have had was an expenditure of \$142 to secure an endowment fund of \$600 for our men's reading room; and \$50 in a successful effort to keep a saloon out of the immediate vicinity of the library.

For three years past we have	had
\$3000 maintenance fund. Our expe	ndi-
tures for last year were approximat	ely:
For light	150
For water	34
Heating	363
Insurance for three years	218
Repairs	103
Sundry supplies	35
Salaries (librarian, assistant and janitor)	1288
Binding	36
Books	450
Periodicals	101
Taxes and repairs on branch	74

#### Mrs. H. A. Moffett, Trustee.

#### Two Titles for One Book

Editor of Public Libraries:

I would call attention to a book by Arthur Hayden just issued by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, under the title of "Chats on old earthenware." This book was published in April, 1909, in London, by F. Fisher Unwin by the title of "Chats on English earthenware." These two titles are given to the same book. This may lead to confusion in buying to those who buy in the English market as well as the American.

T. WILSON HEDLEY, Librarian. The Mercantile library, Philadelphia.

#### Library Schools

### Library training school, Carnegie library of Atlanta

The Library school opened September 22, with a class of 12, as follows:

Randolph Archer, Chapel Hill, N. C. Agnes Goss, Athens, Ga.
Caroline Gregg, Marietta, Ga.
Dagmar Holmes, Montgomery, Ala.
Ann E. Murrill, Blacksburg, Va.
Minnie Murrill, Blacksburg, Va.
Mary Mullin, Montgomery, Ala.
Gertrude Olmsted, Bloomfield, N. J.
Frances Pickett, Montgomery, Ala.
Ethel Pitcher, Montgomery, Ala.
Louie Smith, College Park, Ga.
Lucy Yancey, Atlanta, Ga.

#### Carnegie library of Pittsburgh

#### Training school for children's libraries

The Training school for children's librarians opened for its ninth year with a registration of 30 students, as follows:

#### Entering class

Akin, Carrie M., Evansville, Ind.

Audette, Marion Louise, Jamestown, N. Y. Bache, Louise Franklin, Washington, D. C. Brinsmade, Mary, Washington, Conn. Britton, Jasmine, Katalla, Alaska. Burreh, Bertha Frances, Dayton, Ohio. Conard, Jane Lea, New Vienna, Ohio. (Special.)
Davenport, Florence May, Richmond, Ind. De Vrieze, Maria, Ghent, Belgium. Hanley, Anna Aloysia, Kenosha, Wis. Kellow, Ethel, Painesdale, Mich. Kelley, Margaret Edith, Pittsburgh, Pa. Kerr, Fannie, Salem, Ohio. Lee, Erama Dunham, Newport, R. I. McLeod, Jean, Milwaukee, Wis. Miller, Ruth Tillotson, Scottsville, N. Y. Milligan, Grace Henriette, Pittsburgh, Pa. Niswanger, Tecca, New York City. Rowe, Dorothy, Milwaukee, Wis. Shepperson, Grace Eleanor, Pittsburgh, Pa. Smith, Edna Sophia, Watertown, N. Y. Updegraff, Mary Elizabeth, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wallace, Marie Elizabeth, Wynnewood, Pa. Wead, Katharine Howes, Washington, D. C.

#### Senior class

Bateman, Margaret Louise, Parnassus, Pa. Loeffler, Olive Naomi, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lowry, Jessie MacDowell, Akron, Ohio. Schwartz, Catharine Merideth, Pittsburgh,

Wright, Eva F. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### Drexel institute

Lucy Grumbine, '09, has been appointed librarian of the Benson memorial library of Titusville, Pa.

Emily S. Glezen, '09, is engaged to catalog the Carnegie library of Sewick-

ley, Pa.

Helen Hill, '07, has resigned from the staff of the University of Pennsylvania library to become librarian in the William Penn high school, Philadelphia.

Elsie M. Cornew, Rebecca M. Hammond, Agnes Kryder and Mary F. Wilson, all of the class of 1909, have joined the staff of the New York public library.

Jean B. Martin, '07, has been made librarian of the Carnegie library at Oil

City, Pa.

Marion E. Stanger, '99, has been appointed cataloger in the Free library of Philadelphia.

Jean M. Smith, '09, has been appointed assistant in the Friends' library,

Germantown, Pa.

Arline Kingsley, '09, is cataloging in the Medical and Chirurgical faculty library, Baltimore, Md.

#### Class of 1910

Olla R. Ayres, Waynesburg, Pa. Minerva Griswold Beckwith, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mabel Eaman, Benton Harbor, Mich. Bessie Graham, Philadelphia, Pa. Mary Emma Herr, Lancaster, Pa. Cordelia Brown Hodge, Harrisburg, Pa. Jean Barnes Hoskins, Cleveland, O. Sarah Lyon Howell, Philadelphia, Pa. R. Louise Keller, Philadelphia, Pa. Grace Jean McIntosh, James own, N. Y. Marion Dix Mosher, Rochester, N. Y. Abby Sheldon Price, Lima, O. Anne Allston Porcher, Charleston, S. C. Katherine Brien Rogers, Lovingston, Va. Miltanna Rowe, Millersville, Pa. Mary Louise Sayre, Philadelphia, Pa. Effa Adah Shelly, Ionia, Mich. Elizabeth M. Short, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Edna Stone Stewart, Williamsport, Pa. Alice Nichols Tyler, Lansford, Pa. Ida Liona Wolf, Columbus, O. Ruth Woolman, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Stroh, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

#### University of Illinois

Registration for the academic year of 1909-10 took place on September 20-21.

The following new students are registered in the junior class: Jessie L. Arms, Ione Armstrong, Mrs Bertha S. Baird, Agnes B. Cooper, Lois Criswell, Mary E. Goff, Anna L. Gray, Marie Hammond, Margaret M. Herdman, Grace E. Herrick, M. Gertrude Margaret L. Kingsbury, Jameson, Charles C. Knapp, Aurella Knapp, M. Ethel Langdon, Catherine S. Oaks, Maud Osborne, Carrie C. Patton, L. Etna Phillips, Betty H. Pritchett, Octavia F. Rogan, Rose R. Sears, Gertrude M. Smart and Gladys L. Straight. Of these, 17 have bachelor degrees from various universities and colleges, and several others expect to receive the A. B. degree from the University of Illinois in June, 1910. Universities represented are as follows: Lawrence college, 1; University of Illinois, 2; University of Indiana, 1; Northwestern, 4; Carleton college, 1; Mount Holyoke, 1; Iowa college, 1; Illinois Wesleyan, 1; Nebraska Wesleyan, 1; De Pauw, 1; Pritchett college, 1; University of Texas, 1: Fairmount college, 1.

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One of the most important changes which have taken place since the close of the college year of 1908-09 is the removal of the library school quarters from its former location over the stacks to the second floor of the west wing of the library. The school now occupies the rooms formerly used for the administration offices and is very comfortably and conveniently located. The new arrangement gives a large and cheery study room, where both classes are accommodated with desks; two lecture rooms, one for each class, and a library school office. The present arrangement offers many advantages over the former one, the chief point in its favor being that the work of the students is now kept confined to the second floor of the library, thus obviating the necessity of continual climbing of stairs.

The fund for special lecturers, provided last year by the university, has been continued for the present academic year, and members of the school are

looking forward to hearing a number of distinguished workers.

The following members of the class of 1910 have been enrolled as candidates for the degree B. L. S. next June: Alice L. Blair, Elizabeth S. Bryan, John S. Cleavinger, Bertha M. Schneider, Lucy G. Wilson, Nelle M. Wilson and Margaret Wood.

Ida L. Lange, 1908, has been appointed assistant in charge of accessions at the University of Illinois.

Annebell Fraser has resigned her position in the office of Melvil Dewey at Lake Placid club to accept a position in the Armour institute library, Chicago, Ill.

Elizabeth Burnside, 1907, who spent several months in organizing the library of Bradley polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill., has been appointed librarian at that institution.

Elizabeth Ritchie, 1909, has resigned her position at the Kansas state library to accept the librarianship of the Public library at Kalispell, Mont.

During the recent meeting of the Illinois library association at East St Louis, the faculty and former students of the Illinois library school to the number of 15 held an informal reunion on Wednesday evening, October 13. There were present Anna M. Price, Frances Simpson, Emma R. Jutton, Mary J. Booth, Ida F. Wright, Elizabeth McKnight, Myra O'Brien, F. K. W. Drury, Miss Wilson and Ahern; Lucy Schneider of the present senior class, and Marie Hammond and Rose Sears of the junior class. Director Windsor and Vice-director Wilson were the guests of the occasion. At the close of the dinner those present sent a telegram, conveying the affectionate remembrance of the school to Miss Sharp, the former direct-Then the party adjourned to the parlors of the hotel, where Director Windsor talked briefly with regard to the present status of the school and its prospects. The occasion was a particularly noteworthy one, as it afforded

those present an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the new head of the school. Frances Simpson.

#### New York State library

The twenty-fourth school year of the New York State library school opened Wednesday, October 6, with an enrollment of 22 seniors, 19 juniors and one special student. Several members of the staff of the New York State library are also enrolled for special courses. There are 17 students from New York state; four, Wisconsin; three, Iowa; two each from Connecticut, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and one each from seven other states. Among the colleges represented are Cornell university and Smith, five each; Wellesley and University of Wisconsin, four each; University of Minnesota, three; Drake university, Elmira, University of Nebraska and Vassar, two each; 13 other colleges and universities have one graduate each in the school.

James I. Wyer, jr, director of the school, gave an informal reception to the faculty, lecturers and students of the school in the lecture room on the afternoon of the opening day.

Mrs S. C. Fairchild opened the course in Selection of books with her lecture, "The function of the library," Wednes-

day, October 6.

Many former students of the school will be grieved to hear of the death of Mrs J. V. L. Pruyn, Thursday, October 7. Mrs Pruyn had for years employed students from the school to catalog and classify her extensive library and her large collection of engravings. Her wide knowledge of books and men and her kindliness will make her long remembered by all who have been employed in her library.

F. K. WALTER, Vice-director.

#### Western Reserve university

The opening exercises of the school were held September 21, and were presided over by President Thwing. The President, the Dean and the Director greeted the class and spoke informally

about the school and the work for the year.

The class of 1910 numbers 21. Of these six are residents of Cleveland and the others are from Ohio, New York, Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Five are college graduates, six have had some college work and 15 have had some library experience.

The staff of workers and the courses at the school show several changes. The Director will continue to give the courses in classification and subject headings but will give up the course in cataloging heretofore conducted by her in order to allow her more time for class work in book selection and kindred subjects and for the executive side of the work. The course in cataloging will be conducted by Miss Evans, who has hitherto successfully carried other of the technical courses, and as supervisor of the students' technical practice is well fitted to carry this Thirza Grant has been appointed instructor in accession and shelf department work, and will assist in supervising the students' practice in technical work and have charge of the school library. Miss Barden, after an illness of several months, is back again quite recovered. During the summer E. C. Williams, librarian of Hatch library of Western Reserve university, and instructor in the school in reference work and allied courses, resigned his position to go into teaching in Washington, D. C. The leaving of so able a person and so keen a mind is a great loss to the whole university and not least to the library school. school is fortunate in being able to secure for the year the services of Herbert Hirshberg, reference librarian of the Cleveland public library, as instructor in reference work.

The practice work of the students in the various libraries of the city has been somewhat changed. Those who have had previous experience in the Cleveland public library will devote their practice to the college libraries with the exception of the period of practice in

children's work which is required of all For those taking their practice in the Cleveland public library and its branches two assignments a week instead of one are to be made and a longer time spent at one place.

The appointments of last year's class

are as follows:

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Hazel L. Brown, assistant, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich. Cordelia E. Claflin, assistant, Public li-

brary, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edith Cook, assistant in reference department, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jennie M. Flexner, assistant in circulating department, Free public library, Louisville, Ky.

Mabel L. Hines, assistant, Miles Park branch, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio. Alice J. Kozlik, assistant, South Side branch, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio. Edith C. Lawrence, cataloger, Oahu college, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Nora C. Levinger, assistant librarian, Public library, Canton, Ohio.

Cecelia Lewis, assistant in circulating de

partment, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y. Evelyn M. Lotz, assistant in cataloging department, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs Florence H. Ridgway, cataloger, Berea

Martha C. Sanborn, assistant, Public library, Sioux City, Iowa.
Jessie H. Starr, assistant in juvenile department, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elizabeth K. Steele, librarian, Lorain subbranch, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ellen G. Stocker, assistant, Public library, Muscatine, Iowa.
Myrtle M. Sweetman, stations librarian,

Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Wisconsin

The fourth year of the Wisconsin library school opened September 29, with 26 students enrolled; they were selected as the result of a competitive

examination held in June.

For the opening day of the year greetings were sent from the class of 1909, with flowers for the lecture room, a pleasant expression of the cordial spirit of the graduates. But farewells followed close upon greetings, for the second day brought the news of Mr Legler's resignation as secretary of the Free Library commission and as director of the school.

Mr Legler was virtually the founder of the school, for under his direction it had been organized as a year's course, properly housed and fully equipped; and because of his inspiring leadership and wise direction had from the first gained the confidence of the library The faculty feel the keenest regret at the resignation of Mr Legler, for it was not only an honor and a pleasure to work with him, but also a liberal education. The alumni and students also express a sense of personal

The general work and policy of the school, as definitely established as anything can be in these times of change and growth, will be continued. faculty remains the same as last year, Miss Hazeltine, Mrs Sawyer, Miss Kennedy, Miss Drake, Mrs Brewitt and Miss Turvill, with outside lecturers for special courses and single lectures.

The registration of the class of 1910

is as follows:

Claire R. Bonnell, Black River Falls, Wis. Lilly Mary Elizabeth Borresen, La Crosse,

Amy Goodrich Bosson, Calumet, Mich. Minnie Clark Budlong (Mrs), Bismarck,

Myrtle May Cole, Dubuque, Iowa. Clara Daisy Fansler, Evanston, Ill. Fleek, Lotta Lealand, Brodhead, Wis. Gretchen Leanore Flower, River Falls,

Grace Woodburn Foland, Benson, Minn. Winifred Gregory, Waterloo, Iowa. Ruth Penterfyn Hughes, Freeport, Ill. Bettina Jackson, Madison, Wis. Amelia Katherine Kiemle, Spokane, Wash. Corina Louise Kittelson, Minneapolis, Minn. Hannah Mary Lawrence, Buffalo, N. Y. Marie Minton, Burlington, Iowa. Louise Randall, Cambridge, Ill. Grace Miriam Rogers, Burlington, Iowa. Anna Boeman Skinner, Princeton, Ill. Mae Imogene Stearns, Racine, Wis. Grace May Stevens, Oshkosh, Wis. Marjorie Gundry Strong, Dodgeville, Wis. Blanch L. Unterkircher, Burlington, Iowa. Emma M. Wald, La Crosse, Wis. Grace G. Woodward, Odin, Ill. Alice Searcy Wyman, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Of these students, two are taking the joint course that was arranged a year ago between the Library school and the University of Wisconsin.

A summary of the registration shows nine from Wisconsin, five each from Illinois and Iowa, two from Minnesota, one each from Alabama, Michigan, North Dakota, New York and Washington. The four juniors are from Wisconsin. Sixteen members of the class come with actual library experience from paid positions, five had from three to 12 months' apprentice experience, and five had had the one month of experience required for entrance to the school. Two of the class are college graduates, and eight have had from one to three years of college training.

The registration for the short course of eight weeks, from September 29 until Thanksgiving, numbers 15, 13 from Wisconsin, and one each from Iowa and Nebraska. The entrance requirements are held strictly to the standard of those holding library positions. The registration of the class shows five librarians and 10 assistants.

Gladys M. Andrews, Green Bay, Wis. Katharine Barker, Merrill, Wis. Edith C. Birdsall, Algoma, Wis. Mildred C. Brady, Racine, Wis. Hallie M. Haskin, Wausau, Wis. Amy Humphrey, Mondovi, Wis. Sarah V. Lewis, Dubuque, Iowa. Marion G. Lown, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Alice J. Millerd, New London, Wis. Mae F. Mooro, Beloit, Wis. Carrie Nichlas (Mrs), Platteville, Wis. Anna Benora Pederson, La Crosse, Wis. Margaret Porter, Superior, Wis. Fanny M. Slabaugh, South Omaha, Neb. Helga V. Swedberg, Rhinelander, Wis.

Jeannette Steenberg of Denmark, who has been studying library methods in this country for two years, was a welcome visitor during the first two weeks of the school. She came to Wisconsin to study the work of a library commission, preparatory to introducing similar methods in her own country, where she will work with her father, Dr A. S. Steenberg, who visited this country seven years ago to study American library advancement. Miss Steenberg visited several libraries in the state, besides her work in the commission offices. She gave a most instructive

lecture before the school on Library conditions in Denmark.

T. L. Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania, visited the school in late September.

#### St Louis Public Library Frederick M. Crunden branch

The Frederick M. Crunden branch, fourth of the St Louis branch buildings, was opened to the public Sept. 11, 1909. The dedication exercises were conducted by President F. W. Lehman of the Library board, who turned the new building over to the people of the neighborhood with the hope that they would make wide use of its facilities. There was as usual a large attendance, especially of children. The record of this branch for its first three weeks is interesting. There have been registered 1064 new readers, of whom 873 were children. The total home issue of books has been 5710, an average of 317 per day, the largest daily issue being 467; 4314 of these books, or 75.5 per cent, have been taken by children. It is apparent from these figures that the branch has not as yet attracted grown people to any great extent. On the other hand, it has already the largest juvenile issue in the library system. There is considerable reading in foreign languages. Frequent calls have been received for German, Yiddish, Polish and Roumanian books, and additional volumes in these languages have already been ordered. This branch was named by the Library board a year ago after Frederick M. Crunden, whose devoted and distinguished service of 30 years as librarian of the St Louis public library was thus gratefully and fittingly commemorated. It will be gratifying to Mr Crunden's friends to know that notwithstanding his great weakness, he was sufficiently restored in mind to show distinct pleasure at the announcement that the branch named for him had been completed. Oct. 4, 1909. PAUL BLACKWELDER.

#### Library Meetings

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Chicago—The first fall meeting of the Chicago library club was held Oct. 7, 1909, in the Hughes room of the Chicago public library. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the club, and reached high tide in election of new members, as 85 new members were added to the roll. The list included W. N. C. Carlton of the Newberry library, Chalmers Hadley, A. L. A. secretary, and H. E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago public library.

The meeting was in charge of Miss C. L. Elliot, president of the club. letter from the A. L. A. executive board was read, thanking the Chicago library club for its substantial offer of aid in establishing headquarters in Chicago. The first part of the session was given over to reports from the Bretton Woods conference. Mr Josephson and Mr Roden spoke on the central thought of the conference. Each emphasized the fact that this conference had been a turning point; methods and technique were no longer emphasized; the problem now was not how to reach results, but what the results were. John F. Phelan spoke on the varied impressions of a first attendant. Miss Dickinson told of the delights of the post-conference trip and the joys of the days at Ogonquit. The social side was treated by Mr Tweedell, and Miss Ahern gave some of her impressions. All were enthusiastic in regard to the surroundings of Bretton Woods, the unsurpassed hotel accommodations and the helpful sessions.

Mr Carlton and Mr Hadley were introduced and welcomed to the club. Both spoke of the pleasures and satisfaction of taking up work in Chicago.

As an introduction to Mr Hadley and the work of the A. L. A., a paper from Mr Andrews was read. The development of the coöperative idea and the advancement in general usefulness of the A. L. A. was sketched, also the increased opportunities for usefulness through the establishment of permanent headquarters were given.

At the close of the program an unformal reception was tendered Mr Carlton and Mr Hadley. The Hughes room was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and fall flowers. Light refreshments were served. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and resulted in a wider acquaintance among the members of the club.

EDWARD D. TWEEDELL, Sec'y.

Massachusetts-The Bay Path library club held a meeting on Dudley Hill in Dudley, Mass., Friday, October 15. The members of the club were guests of Mr and Mrs Samuel M. Conant, in their summer home, Budleigh Hall. After visiting several scenes of historic interest a session was held in the Conant Memorial church. A history of Dudley and its library was outlined by Rev. Frederick D. Thayer, who gave many interesting facts and traditions. importance of preserving the materials for local history was the subject of a very interesting talk by Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the American Antiquarian society. Mr Brigham said, in part, that much valuable material is in danger of fire, theft or of being carelessly destroyed by persons who do not understand its value, and therefore should be collected and preserved by the town libraries, which are permanent institutions. He urged the preservation of all printed works relating to local towns and counties, all church records, newspapers, views, photographs, manuscripts, etc.

That autumn day on Dudley Hill will long be remembered by all present.

EMILY M. HAYNES, Sec'y.

Massachusetts—The annual meeting of the Cape Cod library club was held at Orleans Sept. 30, 1909. In the morning the usual business was transacted and the reports of delegates who attended library club meetings during the year were read.

The afternoon session opened with the election of officers: President, James Otis, Hyannisport; vice-presidents, Mrs H. G. Woodbury, Centerville, Martha Soule, Hyannis; secretary, Alexina Burgess, Wareham; treas-

urer, Mrs L. O'Neil, Chatham.

The audience enjoyed a talk by Mrs Mary E. S. Root, of the Providence, public library, on "Work with children." Mrs Root made a strong plea for the better class of books for young people.

Michigan—The annual meeting of the Michigan library association was held in Saginaw October 5-7. The principal addresses were made by Henry M. Utley of the Detroit public library on the "Origin of letters," and by N. D. C. Hodges of the Cincinnati public li-

brary on "Progress."

The following officers were elected: President, Nina Kate Preston, Hall-Fowler memorial library, Ionia; first vice-president, Harriet H. Ames, Hoyt public library, Saginaw; second vice-president, Charles E. Rush, Public library, Jackson; secretary, Aniela Poray, Public library, Detroit; treasurer, M. Louise Hunt, Public library, Lansing.

Minnesota—The annual meeting of the Minnesota library association was held at Duluth Sept. 15-17, 1909, with an attendance of 42, including trustees and assistants of the Duluth library. Of these, 37 were librarians or assistants in public, school or college libraries, five

were library trustees.

opening session was held Wednesday evening, when Warren Upham, president of the association, gave the address of the evening on "Minnesota books and authors." Mr Upham reminded his audience that in their work as librarians, they should aim to develop in themselves and in their readers more consciousness of the value of our nation and of Minnesota, and urged that as a foundation of what they ought to know about their own state, they read the older writers even to the neglect, if necessary, of the literature of the past 20 years. No possibility of ignorance as to what that literature is was left, however, so fully was each class covered. Special stress was laid

upon the duty of each city and village library to collect everything of local interest.

Margaret Evans of Northfield, chairman of the Public library commission and who had spent the winter in Egypt, expressed her pleasure at being back in the land of books and in meeting again the Minnesota librarians. She spoke briefly of conditions in Cairo, where the book is unknown.

The evening closed with an informal reception, and those who had not seen Duluth's beautiful library building were given an opportunity to inspect it.

Thursday morning a short business meeting was held, after which the papers of the morning were given. Miss Palmer of Hibbing spoke on "The li-brary and the immigrant." She brought out the fact, which is too often forgotten, of the debt which we owe the immigrant, for most of our industries are dependent upon labor which is foreignborn. Large numbers of these people have come to us to stay, and for our sakes, as well as for theirs, they should be trained in citizenship. To this end, pamphlets are issued by the Department of commerce and labor and messages on American history, biography and citizenship by the Civic league for immi-The library is the natural agent for the distribution of this literature, as well as for books and magazines in foreign languages.

Miss Palmer truly said that the relation between the library and the immigrant is the relation between the librarian and the immigrant, and that if the librarian has true sympathy and a desire to do the work, she will slowly, it may be, but surely, find a way to help the adult immigrant and will have her part in the furthering of the new spirit

of internationalism.

A paper on "Exhibits in the public library" was next read by Miss Fernald of Rochester, who gave the three-fold object of the exhibit, as that of advertising the library, the bringing of higher education to the people, and the giving of pleasure and entertainment.

She spoke of the value of the exhibit in directing the reading of the young and told something of how they should be conducted to be truly successful.

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There were on exhibition during the entire convention a series of etchings loaned by Frederick Keppel of New York, illustrating the development of prints, reprints of Hopkinson Smith's sketches of Venice, a collection of children's books in attractive editions, and an exhibit loaned by Mr Brooks of Minneapolis of original drawings by present-day English illustrators.

Miss Carey, library organizer of the Minnesota library commission, conducted a round table on the subject, "Non-essentials in library work." The accession book versus accessioning by bill, dictionary cataloging and the book number. All three subjects provoked The majority considerable discussion. preferred the accession book as giving a fuller history of the book and considered dictionary cataloging as an essential, but felt that it should be simplified and more analytical work done. It was decided that the book number could be dispensed with, but the majority felt that it was an easier way to assure the proper position of the book on the shelves.

The Traveling library section meeting, in the absence of Mrs McPherson of Stillwater, was conducted by Miss Wilson of the Library commission, who told of the work with the traveling libraries, and by means of a map upon which was marked the traveling library and club stations gave a very good idea

of the extent of the work.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, at the invitation of the Duluth commercial club, the members of the two associations assembled at the library, where tallyhos were in waiting to take them on the beautiful boulevard drive. From the top of the Duluth hills a wonderful view of the bay delighted all and one was enabled to obtain a good idea of Superior's greatness. The drive terminated at the aerial bridge, which many crossed going to the boat club-

house for the hour before the white fish dinner, which was given by the Duluth library board at the St Louis Hotel Café.

In the evening was held the first joint session of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr Legler of the Wisconsin free library commission, representing the A. L. A., spoke on American library conditions.

Mr Legler, after giving somewhat of the history of the library as a public institution and statistics of its remarkable growth, said that the public is only beginning to realize what is growing out of the library movement. He agreed with Dr Canfield in considering the library as part of the state system of education. Mr Legler spoke also of the revolution in library work in the past few years and of the library of the future, summing up all by saying that the library is the laboratory for every interest in the community.

Friday morning at the invitation of Superior a trip around the harbor and out into Lake Superior was taken by the members of the two associations.

At two o'clock in the afternoon occurred the second joint session. This was largely attended by club members from the two cities, as well as by the members of the two associations.

After the necessary business a book symposium was held. In the absence of Mr Thwaites, Mr Smith of the Historical library at Madison read his paper on "Books of local interest."

Mrs Robert Morris Seymour of Duluth spoke on "Arts and crafts," giving a clear presentation of the meaning of this movement, which is helping the young men and women of America to help themselves. Mrs Seymour felt that librarians could and should do more to help along the movement.

Rev. John W. Powell of Duluth spoke on "Religious books" of the past few years, taking up and reviewing briefly the books which would interest laymen and which were of a sufficiently popular nature to warrant their purchase by the small public library.

Miss Stearns of the Wisconsin library commission took for her subject "Reading for courage." Each and every one of us at some time in his life has need of gaining help and courage from books, in other words, of "reading for courage." With this need in mind, Miss Stearns had compiled a list of books which she found helpful. These lists were distributed and provoked a lively discussion. Many additional titles were added, and Miss Stearns requested those present to send her titles which they considered helpful.

Mrs Rogers of Superior gave a short paper on psychotherapy, giving Professor Münsterberg's definition of psychotherapy as the practice of treating the sick by influencing the mental life, further saying that the treatment of diseases by influence of the mind is as old as human history, but that it has attained at various times very different degrees of importance. That at the present time we have entered into a period in which an especial emphasis will be laid on the too long neglected

psychical factor.

The last paper of the afternoon, "Children's books," was taken up by Miss Dousman of Milwaukee. Dousman, filled with the inspiration of a long vacation, told how she meant to give to her children in Milwaukee their rightful heritage of nature and out of doors through her books. She spoke of her work with the girl's clubs, saying that interest is of paramount importance in a child's book, but that many a book which seems unattractive may be made attractive if the librarian takes the trouble to read from it to the children. She emphasized the fact that it is quality, rather than number of titles, or quantity, which is to be considered in the selection of children's books and made a plea for the best editions.

At the close of the meeting, Miss Stearns made a motion, that in view of the success of the meeting, there should be a similar meeting held once in two or three years, to which the neighboring Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska be invited. This motion was carried.

The last session of the convention was held Friday evening at eight The committee on resolutions o'clock. reported acknowledgment of courtesies received by the association during the convention. The nominating committee proposed the following names for officers for the year 1000-1010: President, Clara Baldwin, St Paul; vice-president, Margaret Palmer of Hibbing; secretarytreasurer, Louise M. Fernald, Rochester. For executive committee, Miss Le Crone of Faribault and Miss Bird of Fairmont. The report was accepted

and officers duly elected.

In the absence of Mr Schulz, state superintendent of public instruction, the assistant superintendent, Mr Fraser, spoke on the subject, "The school and the library," telling of the relationship which exists and which should exist between the two institutions. He gave some interesting statistics of the number of books in the school libraries of Minnesota, explaining the three distinct grades of schools and the special aid given each by the state, and called upon librarians to aid the teachers in making the best use of these books. paper called forth considerable discus-Mr Bohannon of the Duluth sion normal school maintained that the work should begin in the normal school by giving the teachers a course of book selection in order that the teacher might inspire the pupil to read. He decried the practice of allowing children to read one book a day and advocated fewer titles, the duplication of the best, and, above all, attractive editions.

The meeting, which with this session adjourned was considered by all to have been one of the most inspiring in the history of the association. It was the first time that a joint session with our Wisconsin neighbors had been held and the plan was unanimously voted a suc-

cace

About 25 persons accepted Miss Palmer's invitation to visit Hibbing.

The party was warmly welcomed by

the librarian, members of the library board and the Woman's club, and, after all were comfortably located, a delicious luncheon was served at the library. Immediately after the luncheon, the members of the delegation assembled at the station, where a flat car was in readiness to convey them to the mines. This was an unusual opportunity for all present, most of whom had never been on the Range and had little idea of open mining. The superintendent and several officers from the mines had the party in charge and described the various processes of mining as the car proceeded from one mine to another. The visit to the Mahoning mine, said to be the largest open mine in the world, whose output was 1,564,-332 tons in 1907, was certainly a revela-Upon returning, they were met by automobiles and taken to Chisholm, a few miles distance, to see the mines there, as well as the remarkable growth of the town, it having been completely destroyed by fire a year ago.

The evening was spent at the Oliver club, a thoroughly equipped clubhouse for workingmen which has but lately been finished, and which was thrown open for the enjoyment of the delega-

tion.

The committee on resolutions of the Minnesota state library association sent to Miss Palmer and to those who so cordially welcomed the party a set of resolutions expressing their appreciation of the great pleasure which the post-conference trip had afforded and of the courtesies extended during the visit.

Louise M. Fernald, Acting sec'y.

New Hampshire—The state association met at Franklin on October 14 in its admirable new library. Miss Garland, city librarian of Dover and president of the association, conducted the morning discussions on the following topics:

a) What magazines to buy and how.b) Do's and don'ts of the circulating

department.

c) How to order Library of Congress cards, with blackboard illustrations.

d) Roll-call responded to by each librarian naming a new book every library should buy.

A. H. Chase, state librarian, presided in the afternoon, when J. R. Coolidge of Boston spoke on "Culture versus efficiency, from the librarian's stand-

point."

Though praising the efficient librarian naming several examples, he pleaded for the thinker as well as the organizer. We as a nation lack esthetic ideals, and a cultivated people should give express encouragement to the fine Therefore a cultivated librarian can foster in readers an appreciation of scholarship and of creative ability, and so perform a high social service, which may lead Americans, who are now merely willing to see the fine arts flourish, to become patrons of art in the traditional sense of the old civilizations, whose greatness lay in works of the imagination.

A pleasant account of the coaching trip following the A. L. A. conference was given by F. Mabel Winchell, city

librarian of Manchester.

Enjoyable features of the meeting were the serving of hot chocolate by the able librarian, Mrs Barron Shirley, and the music rendered by Miss Walker of Concord. By afternoon there was an attendance of 70, and the association seems likely to continue its good work of the past 20 years.

GRACE BLANCHARD.

New York—The New York library association held its annual meeting at Sagamore, Lake George, the last week in September, with about 200 persons present. President Willard Austin of Cornell university library delivered an address on "The educational value of bibliographical training." On Tuesday morning Mrs Fairchild held her book symposium. On Tuesday evening Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell university delivered an address on "Henrik Ibsen." Dr A. C. Hill of Albany delivered an address on "Reading for penal and charitable institutions." A

committee to investigate the subject

further was later appointed.

Children's work was the subject of the Wednesday morning session. round table was conducted by Mary Massee of the Buffalo public library, who read a paper, "Foreign children in for the Italians, Slavs, Jewish children and others of foreign parentage, calling attention to their need of books, especially designed to instruct them in the duties of good citizenship.

An address by F. E. Rindge, engaged in work at Ellis Island, showed how important it is that libraries should furnish books for immigrants. Reading for rural communities was presented by Professor Bailey of the New York ag-

ricultural college.

The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Johnston, Columbia university; vice-president, Emily Coit, Buffalo public library; secretary, Mary Davis, Troy public library; treasurer, E. W. Gaillard, New York public library.

regular South Dakota-The annual meeting of the South Dakota library association was held at Huron, September 13-15, with the largest attendance in the history of the organization. This was not only the largest but the most satisfactory of any of its gatherings. One of the most encouraging features of the meeting was that nearly every library, public and institutional, in the eastern part of the state, was represented.

The association was fortunate enough to have for its guest Miss Stearns of the Wisconsin State library commission. Miss Stearns came as a stranger, but when she left she was every librarian's personal friend, leaving them each with a desire to make their library better than it had ever been before.

The sessions were held in the beautiful new Carnegie library which Huron has just dedicated and in the Huron college building. Monday evening the club ladies of the city gave the visiting librarians a reception at the library. The evening was an exceedingly pleasant one, spent in visiting, renewing old acquaintances and inspecting the new

library.

The first regular session was held at public libraries," prepared by Mrs H. L. the college, Monday, at two o'clock, Elmendorf. A strong plea was made Professor Powers presiding. Miss Stearns was the first speaker and took for her subject Traveling libraries. The talk was informal, full of interest and suggestion. One of the most important questions before the state at this time was the matter of traveling libraries for The attempt will be South Dakota. made with the aid of the State federation of woman's clubs at the next legislature to have a State library commis-

sion appointed. Tuesday morning session was opened at nine o'clock at the college. Current of Sioux Falls gave an account of her work with children in a small library, followed by a discussion of the subject. Miss Richardson of Vermilion gave a splendid paper on Reference work, Miss Phillips of Brookings gave a talk on Government documents, Miss Miner of Yankton spoke on "Use of clippings in the library," Miss Laurson of Mitchell read a most practical paper on "Mending and care of books," Mrs Carter of Pierre also read a paper on "Trustees and the library." The morning program was closed by an interesting talk on our State library by the librarian, Doane Robinson. The whole program as given was instructive and helpful to the utmost.

The afternoon session was held at the city library. The first part of the program was devoted to the discussion of book buying led by Miss Miner. This subject was most helpfully discussed by Miss Stearns then conducted a round table, also gave a forceful talk on "Some do's and don'ts of library work." Professor French spoke at some length on some famous libraries he had seen, after which the librarians were taken by automobiles to the State

fair grounds, where Miss Stearns spoke in the Woman's building on "Organizing of small libraries in South Dakota." Her talk at this time was intensely interesting—telling of her work in her own state, of the difficulties, the triumphs and the rewards. After this the association adjourned to meet at Pierre on October 10.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Prof. W. H. Powers, Brookings, president; Miss Laurson, Mitchell, vice-president; Miss Current, Sioux Falls, secretary and

treasurer.

Wisconsin—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State library association was held at Superior, September 15-18. The fact that Superior is the "farthest north" of all Wisconsin libraries did not prevent the attendance of a goodly number of librarians.

The first session was held on Wednesday evening. The visitors were welcomed by Mayor Frank R. Crumpton and C. H. Sunderland, president of the Superior library board. After a brief response, Walter M. Smith, president of the association, delivered the president's address. After touching upon the advancement of educational agencies in Wisconsin during the past 20 years, Mr Smith made a strong plea for larger appropriations. In part, he "Some city councils have evisaid: dently thought that in accepting Carnegie libraries and guaranteeing a tax levy of 10 per cent of the cost of the building, they were providing their libraries with a sufficient income for all time. On the contrary, with the type of Carnegie library costing from \$10,-000 to \$40,000 an income of 20 per cent would be none too great if the library is to attain its maximum of usefulness to the public." At the close of Mr Smith's address, an informal reception was held.

On Thursday morning, after a short business meeting, "The problem of the northern library" was taken up by Mrs James Robbins of Rice Lake. Before

Mrs Robbins had completely stated her proposition, the problem was seen to be the universal one: Given a small collection of books, an inadequate appropriation and a librarian wise enough to make her library the real intellectual and social center of the community, prove that the impossible may be achieved and both ends can be made to meet. Library economy practically applied was the solution offered by Mrs Harriet Sawyer of the Wisconsin library commission. The discussion of ways and means which followed made a fitting introduction to the round table conducted by Henry E. Legler. "Adequate appropriations for libraries and how to secure them" was a subject upon which everybody wanted to talk. Money cannot be dispensed with in the conduct of any successful business, and Mr Legler emphasized the responsibility of the library trustees in providing sufficient funds. The librarian's responsibility in arousing her trustees to the needs of the library and in keeping her community keenly alive to the importance of the work being done by the institution she administers, was developed by other speakers.

In the afternoon, the Wisconsin association joined the Minnesota library association meeting in Duluth, and as the guests of the Duluth Commercial club enjoyed the famous boulevard drive. After being entertained at dinner by the members of the Duluth library board, a joint session was held at the Duluth public library. The address of the evening was made by Henry E. Legler on "American library conditions." After sketching the development of the American library system and outlining the possibilities of the future, Mr Legler prophesied the coming of the library delivery wagon and the building of a new type of educational institution, combining library,

school and clubhouse.

Friday morning the two associations were given a boat ride on the bay by the Superior Commercial club.

In the afternoon a joint session was

held at the Superior library. The afternoon was spent discussing various groups of books and this proved to be one of the most popular and profitable sessions of the week. At the end of the discussion Miss Stearns moved that the Wisconsin and Minnesota associations invite the Dakotas, and as many of the other north central states as wish to join in such meetings, to have joint state meetings at intervals of two or three years. The motion was enthusiastically carried.

Friday evening an informal round table and question box was conducted by Jeanette Drake of Madison. Technical questions were discussed pro and con and it was not until a late hour

that the meeting adjourned.

Very early Saturday morning the post-conference party joined the Minnesota people in Duluth for the Hibbing excursion. While in Hibbing the party was delightfully entertained by the library board and Commercial club of the city. And thus ended the doings of the Wisconsin library association at the annual meeting in 1909. The officers for 1910 are as follows:

President, Ethel F. McCollough, Superior; vice-president, Mary A. Smith, La Crosse; secretary, Gabriella Ackley, Watertown; treasurer, Mariam

Noves, Oshkosh.

#### Special meetings

A call has been issued by T. W. Davis, librarian of the Agricultural and mechanical college of Mississippi, for a meeting at Jackson, October 29, for the purpose of organizing a Mississippi li-

brary association.

The program for the department of libraries of the Southern educational association is being prepared for the meeting to be held at Charlotte, N. C., December 28-30. Closer cooperation of school and library in the south will be the keynote of the meeting. Mary Hannah Johnson, librarian of the Carnegie library of Nashville, has the program in charge and reports bright prospects for a helpful meeting.

#### News from the Field East

Helen B. Shattuck, lately of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed librarian of the Billings library, Burlington, Vt., to succeed Edith E. Clarke, resigned.

Nina E. Brown, for many years a secretary of the A. L. A. publishing board, has been elected secretary of the Massachusetts library commission. Her

duties began October 20.

A public library building, erected as a G. A. R. memorial, was dedicated at Goffstown, N. H., October 3. Two historical tablets of white marble with gold lettering contained the names of the soldiers, who served in any of the wars, from Goffstown.

Edward B. Adams has been appointed librarian of the Social law library of Boston to succeed C. F. D. Belden, now state librarian of Massachusetts. Mr Adams was graduated from Harvard in 1892 and from the law school in 1897. He has been in law practice since 1899.

The report of the Yale university library for the year 1908-09 calls attention to the success of the plan of separating the different kinds of work in connection with the library administration. The total expense of the library for the year was \$67,022, of which \$16,-867 was paid for books, periodicals and newspapers, \$2849 for binding, \$38,849 for salaries. The consolidation of the separate authors and subjects lists into a dictionary catalog has met with general approval. Accessions to the libraries reached 27,474 v. The Japanese collection, which has been under development for a number of years, is specially valuable and greatly used with the growth of interest in the Orient.

During the past commencement season an exhibition of publications by the Yale graduates, during 1908-09, made a

most creditable showing.

Thirty-one department libraries are scattered throughout the university. In most cases these collections duplicate those of the central library.

#### Central Atlantic

Helen E. Tunbridge, New York 1906-7, died at Whitesboro, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1909.

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Mrs S. C. Fairchild, library lecturer, has removed to Baltimore, Md., for the winter. Mrs Fairchild celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her entrance into library work on October 15.

Grace Thompson has resigned her position as head of circulation of the Schermerhorn branch, Brooklyn public library, to take charge of the school work of the Newark public library.

Elisabeth Hardman, New York 1907-8, has resigned her position as assistant in the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh to become assistant in the Carnegie free library at McKeesport, Pa.

Benjamin Adams, heretofore first assistant to the chief of the circulating department of the New York public library, was elected chief of the circulating department, October 13.

Mr Adams was born in Connecticut in 1873; received his B. A. from Yale in 1896; was in business relations with a lawyer's office for several years and entered the Brooklyn public library service in 1899, where he remained until 1904, when he was made assistant to Dr Bostwick, whom he now succeeds.

The report of the Public library of Syracuse, N. Y., shows an increase of 30 per cent in the circulation, as well as in the use of the reference and reading rooms. A gift of 447 v. was re-The gift ceived from J. W. Smith. consists of specimens of printed books from the time when books were made by hand down to the present. These A list books are, many of them, rare. of books in the library on applied science and industrial arts, containing 1500 titles, was published for free distribution to readers. The general department has been generously patronized, especially the story hours.

The members of the staff of the circulation department of the New York

public library tendered Dr Bostwick a reception just prior to his departure for St Louis. It was held on the evening of September 30 at the St Agnes branch. Benjamin Adams, on behalf of the staff, presented Dr Bostwick with a gold watch and chain. Dr Bostwick's response was characteristic and delightful. Dr Billings also made some appropriate remarks. Dr Bostwick carries with him to his new field the warm friendship and best wishes of all those whose good fortune it has been to know him both professionally and personally.

The report of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh for 1908 shows 37,710 v. and 3017 pamphlets added, making a total of 306,060 v. and 18,525 pamphlets. There were issued during the year for home use 999,339 v., 562,204 adult and 437,135 juvenile. In October the Central children's room, which was closed in November, 1904, on account of the remodeling of the building, was opened for three afternoons and one evening a week. The attendance for the four months was 14,410, the circulation 15,-224 v.

The reference use amounted to 1,882,-961 books and magazines and the number of visitors was 1,236,353. The number of borrowers' cards now in force is 86,399.

#### Central

Mabel E. Scripps of Evanston, Ill., was married to George A. Moore, October 14.

Angie Messer, Wisconsin '09, has been appointed librarian of the Public library of Manistee, Wis.

The Illinois federation of women's clubs have turned over their 250 traveling libraries to the newly appointed Illinois library commission.

At a meeting of the Illinois library extension committee, held October 16, the preliminary work of the committee was discussed. The committee was organized with State librarian Rose chairman (ex officio. Mrs George R. Bacon was made secretary of the committee.

Plans were laid for holding monthly meetings until the work is fully organized.

Lydia A. Dexter, formerly of the Newberry and John Crerar libraries, has been in charge of the library in Fisk Park, Chicago, for the past year.

Orpha M. Peters, New York 1902-3, has resigned her position as librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) public library to become assistant librarian of the Public library at Gary, Ind.

Florence B. Whittier, New York '02, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public library, Sedalia, Mo., to become assistant to the secretary of the American library association.

Edward C. Williams, New York 1899-1900, has resigned his position as librarian of Adelbert college, Cleveland, Ohio, to become principal of the M Street high school, Washington, D. C.

Annebell Fraser, Illinois '08, who has been at work the past year on the revised Decimal Classification, has taken the position of assistant librarian at Armour institute of technology, Chicago.

Marion Weil, children's librarian of the Southside branch, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, has assumed charge of children's work in the Madison, Wis., public library, and will begin her work November 1.

S. Louise Mitchell, New York 1903-4, has resigned her position as first assistant in the Broadway branch of the Cleveland public library to become assistant librarian in the School of education, University of Chicago.

Julia Mason, Illinois '02, for several years librarian of the Public library of Sullivan, Ind., has been appointed librarian of the Public library of Princeton, Ind., to succeed Mrs W. M. Duncan, who tendered her resignation on account of ill health.

An exhibit of the product of trees in the locality was presented in the children's room of the Public library of Cincinnati in the first week of October. Various kinds of nuts, as well as a few unfamiliar fruits, were shown just as they grow in the country.

A tree-planting festival and library reception to the general public was given by the Public library of Willoughby, Ohio. The exercises were under the direction of Mrs J. G. Babcock, librarian. The dedicatory address was made by Hon. James R. Garfield. The occasion was a notable success from every point.

The annual report of the Morrison-Reeves library, Richmond, Ind., shows it to be the second public library in the state in number of books and date of organization. The record of the year gives the circulation 70,362 v., with 14,004 borrowers and 38,336 books upon the shelves. A fine collection of 45 art books was given by the literary clubs of Richmond.

The Morrison-Reeves library is a township library, partly maintained by a township tax.

Dudgeon, for three Mathew S. years past in the Wisconsin legislative reference library, one of the commission's activities, has been chosen secretary of the Wisconsin free library commission, to succeed Henry E. Legler. Mr Dudgeon's strongest equipment is found in the fact that he is a Wisconsin man, he knows the public men of the state, is familiar with Wisconsin conditions and has the necessary qualifications of executive ability, alertness of mind, tactfulness and knowledge of human nature. He is appreciative of the value of library technique and his equipment promises to be a valuable addition to the force of the commission.

#### South

Helen W. Dodd has been appointed assistant librarian at Tulane university, New Orleans, to succeed Louise B. Krause, who resigned to remove to Chicago. Miss Dodd was connected with the public library in New Orleans for several years and is well known in New

York library circles. At the October meeting of the New Orleans library club Miss Dodd was appointed president by the executive committee to fill the office left vacant by the resignation of Miss Krause.

#### West

A remarkable coincidence is brought to light by the recent appointment of Catherine D. Steele, as librarian of the Free library at Lead. It is a peculiar thing that in that mining country, the names of the three last librarians have been Coal, Gold and Steele, and the name of the town itself is Lead.

#### Pacific Coast

Lucile F. Fargo, New York 1907-8, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Library association at Portland, Ore., to accept the librarianship of the North Central high school, Spokane, Wash.

The annual report of the A. K. Smiley library, Redlands, Cal., records the number of volumes, 15,120; circulation, 76,348 v., a gain of 7577. New registrations for the year, 1255. The library has received, as a gift, the valuable collection of California and local history material, in the form of books, pamphlets, magazines and photographs, by the will of the late Scipio Craig of Redlands.

The annual report of the Tacoma public library for the year ending June 30, 1909, records additions of 9871 v., withdrawals of 2720 v. and a total of 40,838 v. in the library. The circulation of books for home use was 146,o58, an increase of 34 per cent over the previous year. The expenditures the previous year. for the year were \$26,957, or 231/2 cents per capita. During the year the library was entirely reorganized, and a number of changes made in the building, which is inadequate, badly located and incapable of advantageous enlarge-An entirely new, well-located central building is badly needed. The present building would make an admirable branch. The appropriation is insufficient for the proper development of the work with schools, or for the adequate equipment of the two branches. A beginning was made in recataloging the library and special effort was made to put the reference work on an efficient basis.

#### Canada

The burning of the Legislative library in Toronto in September has aroused a feeling of pride in its restoration that is bearing fruit in the numerous gifts of rare volumes and important publications to the legislative authorities.

#### Foreign

The public library authorities of Wellington, New Zealand, have obtained permission to place in the street cars notice of the hours of opening, regulations, etc., of the Public library of Wellington. Advertisements are not allowed in the cars which are municipally owned, so that the library has the exclusive privilege of presenting its notice.

Wanted—Position as librarian, by a young woman with seven years of experience and one year's training in the Illinois State library school. Address Librarian, Public library, Edgerton, Wis.

#### New Books

The Seattle public library has issued a list of books about birds in that library. References are given in it also to other publications which the library does not possess.

A list of books on the polar regions in the Brooklyn public library, issued in September, fills a little booklet of 28 pages.

Anniversaries and holidays, Hazeltine. 25 cents. Wisconsin library commission.

An annotated list, with references and suggestions for picture bulletins, compiled by Mary E. Hazeltine, director of the Wisconsin library school.

Historic guide to Cambridge, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R., 2d ed., rev. \$1.25.

This work covers more ground than its title indicates, treating of the beginnings of Massachusetts history, of Harvard college, of the first printing press and of the genealogies of the first settlers, and is especially full in its descriptions of old Cambridge houses. The account of the Longfellow house was written by his daughter, and those of Revo-lutionary heroes largely by their descendants. It contains reproductions of many pictures of old houses and maps of early days. In many ways the work supplements the older history of Cambridge by Lucius R. Paige and is a very valuable monograph. The compilation is the work of Mrs Mary I. Gozzaldi, from whom the guide may be obtained.

A Mother's list of books for children, Arnold, \$1 net, A. C. McClurg, Chicago.

The title chosen is self-explanatory for a collection of 231 pages, with an author and title index of about 40 pages. The book carries an interesting little essay by Thomas Wentworth Higginson for a preface, and appreciations by Caroline M. Hewins and Clara W. Hunt, well known for their knowledge of and interest in children's literature.

The author states that the book has been prepared for home use, and the endeavor has been made to choose tales most free from horrible happenings and to omit all writings which tolerate unkindness to animals. list is classified and entries are annotated. Publishers and prices are also given.

Not the least attractive thing about the book is the portrait of the old-fashioned

little girl on the cover.

The development of Hungarian constitutional liberty, Andrassy. 7s. 6d. net. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.

Hungary has been much to the front of late and so excellent a work as this is a valuable contribution in setting the real state of affairs before the American public. author is Count Julius Andrassy, the present Minister of Interior of Hungary, and the son of the late Julius Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the assignees and makers of the Berlin treaty.

This volume is only a part of the book projected by the author, dealing with the preservation and development of Hungarian constitutional liberty. It treats of the period from the entry of the Hungarians into the country now known as Hungary, down to the end of the reign of Matthias II., that is, from 896 to 1619 A. D. It is worth reading

for interest as well as information.

Illinois, 1809-1904, Hasse, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1909.

Illinois has been reached by Miss A. R. Hasse in her preparation of the colossal Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States for the department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie institution of Washington. It is the eighth volume in the series and follows the preceding volumes in form, making a handsome quarto of 393 pages. Owing to the lack of uniformity in the publication of Illinois documents, Miss Hasse's work ought to find great favor with all those libraries which have demands for material under economics and sociology, and that means all of the libraries of any size in Illinois.

The Governors' papers, Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield.

This is the fourth volume in the Illinois historical series, and includes the letter books of the first four governors of the state. The letters were written by Governors Shardrach Bond, Edward Coles, Ninian Edwards and John Reynolds and are invaluable to students of Illinois history and politics in other states. Sixteen years are covered in this book beginning with 1818 when Illinois was a frontier community.

The letters were copied in the letter book at irregular intervals as fancy dictated, many recopied. Being thus in their original form the interest in them to students is

the greater.

It is the purpose of the library to continue all of the series until all of the governors of the state are disposed of as regards their official letter writing in matters relating to the state.

Nijhoff, Martinus bookseller S-Gravenhagen, has started a new monthly index to the Dutch periodicals of general literature. Mr Nijhoff says that this is the first periodical of its character published in Holland, and believes it has a future. The index is arranged alphabetically by author and subject, and is especially strong in technical material. The subscription price for one year is 50 cents.

Small boy-"Say, daddy, have you seen the new man librarian of our library?"

Father-"No, and I don't want to. I have my opinion of any man who fools with a woman's job."

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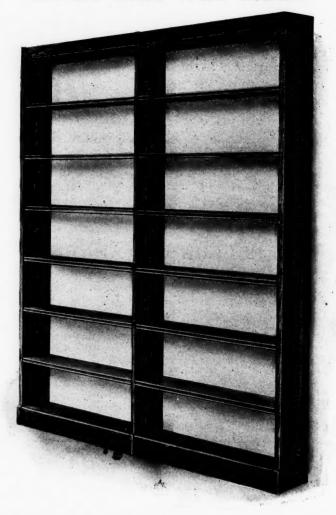
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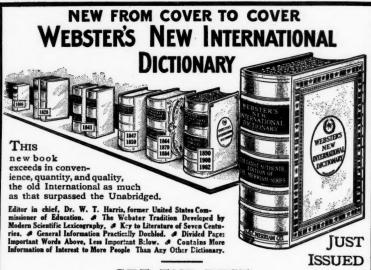
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